



SPRING EDITION

APRIL 2005

### ***Opening Notes by the Editor, Ray Smith***

Bob McElroy e-mailed me on 15 March that he'd heard from Paul Graves' wife, Betty, that after a prolonged illness, Paul had given up on the battle with his illness and had died two months earlier on 15 January. I'm unaware of the nature of his illness, but I suspect that it may have reflected a condition now becoming common to a great many of us...We're starting to wear out. If that sounds morbid, so be it. I hope that the less cynical of you are able to view it differently. Losing old friends to death seems to be the penalty for being among the last to go, but the downside is that not everyone will be leaving at once!. Bob says that you can offer your condolences to Betty at the Graves' home address given on the next-to-last page of this newsletter.

As I was putting this newsletter together, Bob e-mailed me again to say that Marti, Bill Nichols wife, became ill on March 8. Diagnosed with ovarian cancer, she underwent surgery and since then has begun 6 months of chemotherapy. Though she had planned to be at the April NEC meeting to be held in Indianapolis, she'll probably miss it.

As for me, I've been struggling to find something worthwhile as a lead item for this issue. But as you can see, I've missed finding something before the deadline arrived for publishing the year's first issue during March. We really are suffering now for lack of informative issues or remembrances with which to share with, if not regale you. But it's up to you to help me find some future topics I can research and present to our readership for its edification. If the problem persists, we will soon become an annual publication and perhaps ultimately disappear from the scene entirely.

Meanwhile, we have some news of interest to report regarding our staff: Stephanie Smith, who married Rob O'Neil on December 6, 2003, presented Publisher/Treasurer, Rob Smith with a new grandchild this past April 3. Along with Rob's wife, Caroline, Stephanie has been instrumental in getting our M/C issues economically printed, assembled, and mailed over the past several years. I'm sure you join me with best wishes for her and her new family.

The story I intend to paraphrase for this issue stirred righteous anger in me when I was first exposed to it on TV's History channel on 8 February 2003, two years ago. It revealed an odd lack of compassion for the soldiers in his command by British Field Marshall Bernard L. Montgomery, who has never been one of my favorite Brits. It is a personality trait quite opposite to the image of caring he had so carefully cultivated for public consumption. Perhaps this darker side of him will someday become better known to his past admirers on both sides of the Atlantic. Then and now my attitude towards him as an exalted Allied leader is probably typical of how he was viewed by those American soldiers unfortunate enough to have been under his command for even a short time in 1944. You may recall I took it upon myself with the September 2001 issue of the M/C to explore the well documented duplicity he carried on with the help of the British press during 1944-45, as he sought enhancement of his own image at Eisenhower's expense. It was outrageous puffery carried on through interviews and news releases that were rife with criticism, distortions of fact, and outright prevarications, as he attempted to sabotage Eisenhower's performance as the Supreme Allied Commander with the clear expectation of becoming his replacement. In them, he made no

effort to hide the conviction that he was clearly better qualified than Ike, and had earned Ike's job with his combat experience and outstanding successes in North Africa. But despite the support of Churchill, he had failed to impress George Marshall (who had Roosevelt's ear and was the president's Chief of Staff) and it was Marshall who was charged with the responsibility for choosing Overlord's commander. It was Marshall who chose Eisenhower.

Even after the war ended, Montgomery sought to avoid responsibility for what he'd said and done, though he tried in vain to mitigate his behavior and otherwise cover his tracks. He nonetheless came through to Americans as a two-faced egotist with highly questionable ethics. While he had a major part in the episode to be described, in this instance it is what he *could have done* and didn't, rather than *what he did*, that earns him notoriety.

### **A DISCRACEFUL WW2 EVENT - "A Very British Mutiny"**

As the M/C editor, I've paraphrased this story from a TV documentary that aired 8 February 2003 on The History Channel. That presentation was based on the book "Mutiny at Salerno" written by Saul David which dealt with the fate of 191 British troops, all of whom were formerly loyal members of the British 8<sup>th</sup> Army who, through a series of errors not of their own making, were court-martialed and found guilty of mutiny. They were men who had fought with great distinction to turn a tide of failure against German Field Marshall Rommel and win the battles that produced Allied victory in North Africa...A victory for which they were afterwards rewarded with betrayal by their own leadership, including Montgomery down through their own company commanders. The soldiers involved were infantrymen of the British "Tyne Tees" and Highland Divisions. The Tyne Tees were recruited from the northeast of England; the Highland Division from the highlands of Scotland. The men themselves, though characteristically provincial in culture, dialects, etc. were fiercely loyal to one another and enjoyed a certain camaraderie between the two divisions that was developed and nurtured by a mutual and very real desire to survive war fought under miserable desert conditions.

The war in North Africa had not been going well for the British under the command of Montgomery's predecessor, and as a consequence, the 8<sup>th</sup> Army had been in a sustained easterly retreat. A persuasive orator, General Montgomery took over command and with a number of carefully orchestrated personal appearances in the field, skillfully raised the dispirited morale of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army from its depths by establishing himself as an intelligent front line officer whom they could trust, respect, and admire. It worked well and paid big dividends. Under his leadership, his 8<sup>th</sup> Army subsequently fought eight major battles and advanced 2000 miles across Africa without a defeat. Leading the advances were the Tyne Tees and Highland Divisions, who though enjoying a friendly rivalry with each other, nonetheless proved to be an effective fighting combination under his leadership. By March 1943 the Allies were winning the battle for North Africa that culminated with their final victory in a confrontation with the Germans at the 20-mile wide, heavily fortified Maris (sp?) line. A battle that resulted in the liberation of Tunis. As was usual, these battles were led by his Tyne Tees and Highland Divisions, who despite the hardships and misery of desert warfare now enjoyed high morale and pride in their accomplishments.

Before the 8<sup>th</sup> Army left Africa, Montgomery made it a point to personally address his troops and encourage them to question him about what the future held. He gave them the promise that they would have just one more action, the battle for Sicily. Montgomery himself expected he would then return home to lead the D-Day invasion of the continent. His troops counted on doing the same. But for the men about whom this story is told, it would be in Sicily where they would part company with their leader, Montgomery. A number of the troops were suffering from serious

combat wounds and diseases such as dysentery and malaria. They were screened out from the rest and shipped back to hospital in Africa for treatment and recovery, allegedly as a prerequisite for their return to the 8<sup>th</sup> Army as promised by Montgomery. This account deals with them. From hospital to which they had been sent, they went on to "Camp 155", the 8<sup>th</sup> Army's transit camp near the Mediterranean shore in Libya. Transit camps were clearing houses for displaced soldiers -- sort of reppo deppos in the American vernacular -- and as such fostered boredom and loneliness and also guilty of lax discipline. The spin offs from the 8<sup>th</sup> Army reacted negatively to the Camp itself with a growing feeling that they had now lost the very things most soldiers treasure the most: the security of their "home unit" with their army buddies and pals. Their morale dropped so low as to make them increasingly desperate to return to their respective units...a state of mind familiar to any soldier displaced or suddenly cast adrift from the anchor of their outfits. However, they were still able to hang onto the hope that if they were patient enough, the army would fulfill their promise and eventually return them to the Divisions from which they had become separated.

Now, in truth, the return of men to their home battalions was a principle in which at least one of Montgomery's generals was particularly evangelical. For example, as the Commander of the Highland Division, Douglas Wimberly had taken pains to instruct two of the Transit Camps to make sure all of his men were sent back to him. [Whether or not this actually happened and to whom it happened, is not mentioned, but his intentions were apparently unique and certainly admirable.]

Back at Camp 155 on about September 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup>, a "parade" or assembly was held to call up 1500 men for shipment to an undisclosed destination, one strangely being held as a close secret. The destination was wrongly presumed by the men of the Tyne Tees and Highland Divisions to be the 8<sup>th</sup> Army. 1000 of the draft were to be new Camp 155 recruits who had been there awaiting just such a call. The balance of 500 men were to be veterans, *convalescents* from the Tyne Tees and Highlanders who had eagerly volunteered for the draft with the incorrect assumption that this was their chance to return to their own units. But they were (apparently) being deliberately misled. Once they boarded the Navy transports and were in transit, they learned through hearsay from the ship's crew that their true destination was the British 46<sup>th</sup> Division at Salerno in southwestern Italy.

At the gulf of Salerno, just south of Naples, the Allied invasion of Mainland Italy in late 1943 was underway but not going well at all. The American 5<sup>th</sup> Army supported by British divisions was under intense German artillery fire coming down on them from the high ground around the port. So severe was the fire that the Allies found themselves in imminent danger of being driven back into the sea. The shipment of replacements from Camp 155 became a desperate attempt to shore up the Allied invasion force and forestall a major disaster. However, a mix up had occurred by the army's administrative personnel, a mix up eventually blamed upon British Major General Charles Miller (in charge of Army administration in North Africa), who for some unknown reason drew the needed replacements from Tripoli (Camp 155) instead of from Phillipville in Algeria. Phillipville was not only closer to Salerno, but was the official reinforcement camp designated for the Allied invasion at Salerno and from which the American commander was supposed to draw any needed reinforcements. To his credit, Montgomery, upon hearing of the error was reportedly livid, declaring that Miller had thereby demonstrated unfitness to be a Major General. However, he did nothing to rectify the mistake, and the stage was set for a mutiny.

Upon landing at Salerno, replacement troops from Camp 155 were delivered into the charge of the 46<sup>th</sup> Division which was fighting along side the American 5<sup>th</sup> Army. Witnesses to the debarkation of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army men universally expressed disbelief that these obviously sick and convalescent veterans were meant to become front line replacements for the embattled 46<sup>th</sup> Division.

The replacements from Camp 155 were led from the beach to a nearby field where they stayed for three days without their situation being explained to them. The 1000 new recruits were then marched up the line to join the 46<sup>th</sup> Division, the 8th Army men being left behind. The latter decided amongst themselves to stay where they were in a "sitdown strike" and resist any assignment to the 46<sup>th</sup>. They did so. There was an attempt by commissioned and their own non-commissioned officers to get the men to move out, but they responded that they had been told they were going home and were not going anywhere as replacements. After consulting with another non-com, one sergeant concluded that a mistake had indeed been made and that "if they all stuck together they'd be okay". Left to their own devices for the next two days, the remaining men hardened this resolve.

Then on September 20<sup>th</sup> there was a flurry of activity. The commander of the British troops at Salerno was coming to address them. Upon his arrival, he called for an assembly (parade) and admitted to them that there had been a mistake made, but that as soon as the critical period was over, they'd be returned to their original units. This assurance and its promise were both rejected by the assembled men for what turned out to be good reason. Documents later revealed that *three days earlier* (on the 16<sup>th</sup>) the military situation at Salerno had vastly improved and the crisis being portrayed no longer existed. Reinforcements were no longer needed. But the confrontation continued seemingly because the Army refused to admit their mistake and back down from their ultimatum which had been: Obey orders or suffer the consequences (which the troops thought would be a lot milder than the death penalty being threatened for their "mutiny"). Finally, the order was given that the men were to pick up their belongings and move out to the 46<sup>th</sup> Division area forthwith. It was repeated three times before a handful of them obeyed, but 191 did not. They were disarmed, placed under arrest, and marched to a prisoner of war camp. 190 of these men had clean, unblemished service records. But all were shipped back to North Africa to a prison camp near Constantine, Algeria where they were held for 5 weeks pending trial.

The trial was opened and over their objections, the defense was given an insufficient and unreasonable 6 days to prepare for it. The prosecution had 4 months to develop theirs. That week proved to be grossly inadequate for preparation of a reasonable defense. This was clearly shown by the original transcripts of the trial that were to have been kept Secret until 2018 but were released earlier. They became the basis for the re-creation of the affair in the book written about it, picked up for the TV documentary, and resulting in this paraphrased story.

As noted, the defense was promised, but not given the time necessary to identify, let alone procure witnesses, or to acquire anything in the way of documentation. All told, they had about a week to do everything. Witnesses were called but became unable to attend, allegedly because they could not be spared from their war duties.

The basic argument for the defense became a simple but rejected one: The 191 men were accused of doing the very thing the army had taught them to do by advising them: "If you're wounded you get back to your regiment -- You don't allow yourself to be fobbed off and sent somewhere else." Early in the 5-day trial in November 1943, the defense pointed out that there was absolutely no evidence to show that between the time they had been ordered to march to the 46<sup>th</sup> Division's area and when they stubbornly refused to do so, there had been no opportunity (and there really hadn't been) for the defendants to converse with one another and reach a common accord to disobey the order. Thus, there could have been no time or opportunity to form a conspiracy to commit the mutiny being charged. However, this proved to be a technicality of little help to the defense advocates, since employing individual testimonies by the accused and leaving them open to cross examination might indeed have revealed that such an accord had been independently reached

*prior to the parade* in anticipation of the order subsequently issued. In fact, none of the 191 defendants had been interviewed or deposed prior to the trial by anyone in authority: Neither by the defense nor the prosecution!

Also established through the testimony of Sergeant-Major Green who had been responsible for organizing the Camp 155 draft was (1) he had seen the official order signed by the Adjutant of Camp 155, that ordered return of the ("ex-Sicily") men from hospital (including the 191 defendants) *to their original units* (as had been repeatedly claimed by the defendants); and (2) with less than one half a day in which to do so, the *required* medical examination to establish the fitness for front line duty of all 1500 men in the draft, the scheduled medical examination had been cancelled *and never performed* before the men were shipped out to Salerno for that duty. This was apparently a requirement for all soldiers going into combat overseas. A good share, if not all of the 191 would have failed such an examination and thereby become ineligible for the draft.

When the trial ended most of the men drew sentences of up to 8 years of penal servitude. Three sergeants were sentenced to death by firing squad. After 2 weeks awaiting execution, their sentences were inexplicably commuted to 12 years at hard labor.

While they and the other mutineers languished in prison, General Sir Ronald Adam arrived in Algeria. Becoming aware of the episode in the course of his inspection of the facility, he demanded to see the court martial papers. Horrified by what he read in them, he ordered the immediate suspension of all sentences. But for his chance appearance in Africa, the men would have suffered their full penalties. In a letter to Montgomery, Adam described the affair as one of the worst things "we have ever done". By "we" he had meant the management of the whole affair by the officers involved.

Thanks to General Adam, all of the mutineers were released. However, their punishment continued. They were then shipped back to Italy, many of them to the very units they had refused to join two months earlier. The treatment they received there was largely considered by them to be subtle retribution for perceived cowardice, and included assignment to combat duty clearly designed to put their lives at abnormally high risk and get rid of them as casualties. Treated in this way, nearly half of the original 191, 80 men in all, deserted. But all were eventually rounded up and held in solitary confinement until after the war ended. Upon their return home, they found that their pensions had been reduced and their campaign medals and awards for bravery withdrawn.

Though their convictions were never reversed, the men's so-called mutiny was certainly due to a series of errors committed by British Army officers...Errors never rectified that had placed these brave young men in a predicament they should never have had to face.

*Ray Smith, Editor*

*Rob Smith, Treasurer and Publisher*

**ADDRESSES & PHONE NUMBERS for AT-290<sup>TH</sup> IR**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>STREET</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>ZIP</b>
<b>Anderson, LeRoy V.</b> (Anja)	210 579 3126	1802 Fantasy Woods Drive	Houston	TX	77094-3464
<i>Berry, Gordon</i>	616 363 6074	1225 3 Mile Road NE	Grand Rapids	MI	49505
<b>Black, Velma</b> (Bill's widow)	unknown	Infina at Kensington - 613 N. Main	Kensington	KS	66951
<b>Blake, Jean G.</b> (Charles' widow)	513 984 5589	15 Falling Brook	Cincinnati	OH	45241-3243
<i>Bondaruk, George</i>	203 378 0689	25 Franklin Avenue	Stratford	CT	06497-5239
<b>Boyle, William B.</b> (Ruth)	812 546 4948	P.O. Box 35	Hartsville	IN	47244-0035
<b>Bradley, Connie M.</b> (Rudy G.'s dgtr)*	410-228-1643	1210 Stone Boundary Road	Cambridge	MD	21613-2854
<i>Brown, George A.</i>	508 477 1144	Box 1439	Mashpee	MA	02649-1493
<i>Claypool, Edward L.</i>	903 785 1197	123 23 <sup>rd</sup> ST NW	Paris	TX	75460-3727
<b>Coldwell, Mary</b> (Robert's widow)*	unknown	13309 E. 43 <sup>rd</sup>	Independence	MO	64055
<b>Daehler, Ralph H.</b>	319 652 3737	700 Pershing Road	Masquoketa	IA	52060-2402
<b>Daniels, Rudy</b> [or "Rubbie"]	404 286 8457	2805 Mitchell Place	Decatur	GA	30032
<i>Denegre, John</i>	203 795 4843	289 Merry Circle	Orange	CT	06477-3417
<b>Dionne, Norman R.</b> (Regina)	603 524 2867	9 Sargents Pl - Lot 56	Gilford	NH	03249-2268
<i>Dole, Robert</i>	913 483 4274	1035 N. Maple Street	Russell	KS	67665
<i>Elbon, Arthur</i>	408 356 5041	Pueblo De Los Gatos, 420-28 Alberts Way	Los Gatos	CA	95032
<b>Ellis, Paul B.</b> (Rosemary) K/290	803 547 4913	104 Hilton Head Court	Fort Mill	SC	29715-9758
<b>Fary, Raymond E.</b> (Irene)	219 836 7974	8254 Madison Avenue	Munster	IN	46321-1627
<b>Files, Ira</b> (Flossie)	501 352 7515	Rt. 1, Box 56	Ivan	AR	71747-0000
<b>Gase Jr., Virgil C.</b> (Seattie)	513 858 1254	998 Hicks Blvd	Fairfield	OH	45014-2853
<b>Graves, Betty C.</b> (Paul's widow)	859 987 3754	19 E. 19 <sup>th</sup> St	Paris	KY	40361-1156
<b>Grimm, Elide Lucy</b> (Tom's widow)*	512 452 2354	1904 Wooten Drive	Austin	TX	78757-7702
<i>Guhl, Paul J. (Betty)</i>	860 536 1626	45 Sequin Drive	Noank	CT	06340
<i>Harter, John (John Benfield's grndson)</i>		<i>moved to Sitka May19, 2003 - promised fwdng address not rec'd</i>			
<i>Harter, Vicki (John Benfield's dgtr)</i>	253 535 2966	11901 Alaska Street S.	Tacoma	WA	98444
<b>Huchingson, W. Paul</b>	504 469 4581	4153 Loire Drive	Kenner	LA	70065-1747
<b>Ingles, Ernest</b> (Ruth Brown)	517 437 4704	1341 Hudson Road	Hillsdale	MI	49242-9345
<i>Jarrell, Melvin/"Bill" (Buelah)</i>	302 629 3062	Route 1, Box 318	Seaford	DE	19973
<i>Johns, George Randall</i>	503 236 2274	3728 SE 35 <sup>th</sup> PL	Portland	OR	97202
<b>Kirk, William</b> (Peg)	410 228 7377	110 Choptank Avenue	Cambridge	MD	21613-1625
<b>Kolarczyk, Frank M.</b>	219 397 2778	3731 Elm Street	East Chicago	IN	46312-2225
<b>Krause, Michelle</b> (Groves' dgtr)*	unknown	1208 N Finlandia CT	Muncie	IN	47304-9093
<i>Lauland, Byron J. (John's son)*</i>	504 348 7651	2776 Colony CT	Marrero	LA	70072
<b>Lauland, Cary J.</b> (John's son)*	504 689 4286	5026 Trahan St	Marrero	LA	70072-7656
<i>Lauland, Eric J. (John's son)*</i>	504 341 8911	1035 Cedre Dr	Westwego	LA	70094-4533
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<b>Louder, Howard M.</b> (Tuckey) Hq/290	814 696 5774	811 Hedge Street	Hollydaysburg	PA	16648-2259
<b>McElroy, Robert F.</b> (Tommie)	631 669 8251	163 Van Buren Street	W. Babylon	NY	11704-3410
<b>Moir, Janet</b> (Scotty's widow)	unknown	19201 Pearl Road-Retirement Apt. 236	Strongsville	OH	44136
<b>Nelson, Gilbert M.</b> L/290	781 449 0258	99 Fairfield Street	Needham	MA	02942-4525
<b>Nichols, William C.</b> (Marti)	307 634 4575	1124 Cactus Hill Road	Cheyenne	WY	82001-6121
<i>Parsons, Nina (Orland's widow)</i>	513 853 2987	5263 South Ridge Drive	Cincinnati	OH	45224
<b>Pildner, John A.</b> (Lynetta M.)	440 998 2721	1806 E. 36 <sup>th</sup> Street	Ashtabula	OH	44004-5804
<b>Premazzi, Deona Louise</b> (Lee's widow)	541 296 6440	1024 Whitman CT	The Dalles	OR	97058-4563
<b>Puckett, Jay R.</b>	913 677 0190	6931 Broadmoor Street	Overland Park	KS	66204
<b>Raze, Grace J.</b> (Dal's widow)*	703 569 4996	5621 Bellington Avenue	Springfield	VA	22151-2702
<i>Rezach, Howard (Janet)</i>	920 684 6148	1314 S. 16 <sup>th</sup> Street	Manitowoc	WI	54220-5612
<b>Rogers, Connie</b> (Bill's widow)*	618 457 2211	1203 W. Hill Street	Carbondale	IL	62901-2463
<b>Roxburgh, Alfred S.</b> (Jessie) CN/289	916 485 4226	2719 Laurel Drive	Sacramento	CA	95864-4950
<b>Sheridan, William J.</b> (Peggy)	203 458 9733	5 Paddock Lane	Guilford	CT	06437-2809
<b>Smith, Raymond C.</b> (Molly)	651 429 1051	2365 Lakeridge Drive	White Bear Lake	MN	55110-7412
<b>Smith, Robert M.</b> (Caroline)	904 268 1305	3580 Pall Mall Drive #403	Jacksonville	FL	32257
<b>Snow, Gloria Bell</b> (Len Bell's dgtr)	913 722 6385	5017 Reinhardt Drive	Roeland Park	KS	66205
<i>Sutton, Robert L.</i>	812 522 4454	614 North Park	Seymour	IN	47274
<i>Swift, Edward L. (Ann) A/290</i>	606 744 6594	103 Hampton Avenue	Winchester	KY	40391
<b>Uremovich, Niklos</b> (Katie)	513 753 5887	3678 Bristol Lake	Amelia	OH	45102
<b>Wallace, Lovell R.</b> (Cie)	805 649 2224	130 Sunset Avenue	Oakview	CA	93022-9750
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**Note:**

Bold, non-italic print reflects a client's valid subscription through 2005.  
Some italicized entries may have become outdated due to lack of communications.

\* Indicates a paid contribution despite a survivor's qualification for a complimentary subscription.  
Last edited 04/01/2005

## AT-290 KIA/WIA AND TAPS

### KIA

Francis T. DeVault	4 <sup>th</sup> Plt 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sqd	17 Jan '45 near Burtonville, Be.
William P. Hulsey	3 <sup>rd</sup> Plt 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sqd	after 25 Dec '44, near Soy, Be.
Wilbur A. Isaacs	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt Sergeant	date unknown, in Korea
Carl Sieg	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt 1 <sup>st</sup> Sqd	25 Dec '44 friendly fire, Ny, Be.
Lino Silvani	2 <sup>nd</sup> Plt	Aug '44 (M Co, 39th Inf) Ste Lo, Fr.

### WIA (probably did not return to AT-290 by war's end)

Russell Hedberg	Hdq Plt Recon Sgt	details unknown
(?) Holtzhauser	unk Plt unk Sqd	Shrapnel in thigh or arm (at Rhine?)
Fred Marsh	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt 1 <sup>st</sup> Sqd	Easter 1945 - Land mine
Alexander Moir	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt 1 <sup>st</sup> Sqd	Shrapnel, left arm - evac
Bud(?) Scheidt	3 <sup>rd</sup> Plt jeep driver	Shrapnel, arm, land mine Colmar Fr.
Niklos Uremovich	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt 1 <sup>st</sup> Sqd	25 Dec '44 Friendly fire
Donald Yack	4 <sup>th</sup> Plt 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sqd	Feb. '45 at Colmar, Fr.

### Post-War Deceased

Lennie Dale Bell	Hdq Plt Mail clrk	2 Nov 1994 - Lebanon, KS
John F. Benfield	4 <sup>th</sup> Plt Sergeant	17 Apr 1988 - Seattle WA
Bill(y) B. Black	4 <sup>th</sup> Plt 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sqd	18 Jun 1998 in WV, of an aneurism
Charles Blake	3 <sup>rd</sup> Plt Ldr	1995 (reported BB Jan 96)
Robert C. Coldwell	3 <sup>rd</sup> Plt	1986
Paul W. Costinett	AT CO, pre-Europe	1987 Los Angeles, CA
Woodrow W. Fisher	AT Exec Officer	1960
Lawrence R. Gillen	AT CO in Europe	22 Sep 2000: Maryland-heart failure
Paul C. Graves	S/Sgt 2 <sup>nd</sup> Plt 1 <sup>st</sup> Sqd	15 Jan 2005: Paris, KY
Clayford T. (Tom) Grimm	2 <sup>nd</sup> Plt 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sqd	13 March 2003 - Austin, TX
Lawrence H. Groover	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sqd	Oct 1984 - Smyrna, GA
Charles Grose	Hdq Recon, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt	unknown
William F. Groves	S/Sgt Hdq Supply	1999 - Muncie, IN
Russell Hedberg	Hdq Plt Recon Sgt	unknown
John Joseph Heiterer	AT Co. Clerk, Sgt	12 Jul 1994
Justice Horton	3 <sup>rd</sup> Plt driver	1995
Frank T. Kysar	4 <sup>th</sup> Plt	1992
Joe Lassiter	unknown	1977
John D. Lauland, Jr.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Plt 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sqd	18 Sep 1995-Westwego, LA-of cancer
Michael Malinak	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt 1 <sup>st</sup> Sqd	unknown
Fred Marsh	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt 1 <sup>st</sup> Sqd	1967
Alexander Moir	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt 1 <sup>st</sup> Sqd	1 Oct 1984-Cleveland, OH
Edward K. Norfleet	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sqd	13 Aug 1989-Venita, OK
Orland H. Parsons	Hdq Plt 1 <sup>st</sup> Sgt	12 Oct 1997-Cincinnati, OH
Lee A. Premazzi	Hdq Plt driver	6 Jan 1997-Portland, OR
Ben G. Premo	4 <sup>th</sup> Plt 1 <sup>st</sup> Sqd	unknown
Dalton D. Raze	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt Ldr 2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt	28 Dec 1997-Springfield, VA
William J. Rogers	1 <sup>st</sup> Plt driver	3 June 1999-Springfield, IL - heart
Carol C. Smith	? Plt S/Sgt-2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt	1960
Edward S. Stewart	Hdq Plt Comm Sgt	1991
Willard S. Strawn	4 <sup>th</sup> Plt 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sqd	circa 1988
James B. Vosters	4 <sup>th</sup> Plt Ldr 2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt	3 Feb 1997-Miami FL
John P. Webster	Hdq Plt Sgt/2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt	1970

NOTE: Please direct all corrections relating to the above information directly to the M/C Editor: Raymond C. Smith, 2365 Lakeridge Drive - White Bear Lake, MN 55110-7412 or e-mail to raysmith111@comcast.net